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EDITOR'S CABINET.

Washington, October 16.

OHIO OUTRAGE.

In almost every direction, the public prints in the United States condemn the recent proceedings of the Auditor of the State of Ohio. From this remark there are one or two respectable exceptions, which we may notice hereafter. By the Constitution of Ohio, every person appointed to an office of trust or profit under the authority of the State, must, before entering on the execution thereof, take an oath or affirmation to support the constitution of the United States. Now, the constitution of the United States declares, that "This constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, shall be the supreme law of the land, any thing in the constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding." We have charity enough to suppose that the Auditor of Ohio did not, at the time he made the seizure of the money in the Branch Bank at Chillicothe, reflect very seriously on the purport of his own oath of office, or on the injunctions of the constitution which he had sworn to support.

The "Liberty Hall and Cincinnati Gazette," of the 5th instant, has entered the lists of controversy in favor of the late outrage committed on the Branch Bank at Chillicothe, by the Auditor of the State of Ohio. It is unpleasant to see so respectable a print engaged in so bad a cause.

The Cincinnati Gazette is greatly mistaken if it supposes that it is on account of the Bank of the United States so much agitation has been excited by the strange act of the state officer. It is the violated *ma esty*

of the supreme law of the land that cries out for retribution.

There may be doubts as to the constitutionality of the law which establishes the Bank of the United States. There can be none about the illegality of open resistance to the decisions of the supreme judicial tribunal of the Union.

The tax of fifty thousand dollars on each of the Branches of the Bank of the United States in Ohio was not imposed in the ordinary way of taxation. It was laid with the avowed intention of *taxing the Branches out of the commonwealth*. Was this the proper mode of procedure if nothing more than principle was in view? Why did not Ohio consult her sister states, before she rashly inflicted a wound on the federal constitution? Why did she not resort to one of the two methods pointed out by that constitution to effect her object, if that object were solely a scrupulous desire to protect the rights of the states? Declaratory amendments, conveying the sense of all the people of the United States on the subject, would have answered every honest purpose. Neither the common law nor the law of confederation will permit the doing of even a right thing in a wrong way.

In a community of States, one of them cannot decide and act for the whole. The institution of the Bank of the United States is a question in which all the states are concerned; and their voice, heard through their regular organ, such as the supreme court, is not to be disregarded and spurned by a single member of the confederacy. Those who advised the step taken by the Auditor, and those who support it, have incurred a deep responsibility.

A bad cause can only be sustained by a vicious argument; and we are not at all surprised to find the plunder of the Branch Bank, effected under mere color of law, advocated upon the grounds of *impunity from punishment*. Is such the patriotism of our western brethren? Is it force alone that regulates their political morality? We will not believe it. The gentleman who writes in concert with the editor, under the signature of "Liberty," in the Cincinnati Gazette of the date referred to, must, we think, stand out of types, almost alone. It is not possible that any considerable number of citizens, in any section of this country, would, in so delicate a case, openly boast, as "Liberty" does, that "They have the stake in their own

"hands, and possession is nine points of the law." Is this the language of reason and equity? No. It is the language of a man who knows he is in the wrong yet determines to adhere to it.

This writer, "Liberty," goes still further. He congratulates the people of Ohio, that, by the constitution of the United States, *the State cannot be sued*: that the Auditor and his two assistants must be "prosecuted as individuals, as trespassers, for damages;" that "there is no statute law of the United States that would punish them criminally;" that "they are not able to pay much, and, that if they were committed to jail, they would take the benefit of the act, get clear, and leave the Bank in the lurch!"

Well might Madame Roland exclaim, during the French revolution, "O Liberty! what crimes are perpetrated in thy name!" Even here, in the calm of peace and tranquillity, is a writer, in a newspaper, which we are given to understand is the very "Hall of Liberty," that treats a violation of the constitution of his country with the levity of a graceless knave, who first picks your pocket, and then laughs at you, because, by his situation and his circumstances, he is beyond the reach of vindictive justice.

OPINION OF THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER

The editor of the "Richmond Enquirer," after allowing himself due time for consideration, has in that paper of the 15th instant, expressed his sentiments on the "*Case of Ohio*." But we sincerely declare, upon a very attentive perusal of the article, according to the best of our understanding, what Mr. Ritchie says amounts to nothing. He assumes the ground, that a state, being sovereign and a party to the federal compact, has a right, under certain circumstances, such as dangerous and deliberate breaches of the constitution, to interpose for arresting the progress of the evil; and that the mode of interposition should be that pointed out by the constitution itself. This is holding Ohio up with one hand, and knocking her down with the other. Her right to interfere, under the circumstances specified has never been questioned; but not having interposed according to the provisions of the constitution, she is, unequivocally in the wrong. Mr. Ritchie admits and insists on all this; which is only saying that *Ohio had a right to do exactly what she has not done*. If the editor of the Enquirer has said any thing more than this, his writing is past our comprehension.

And what are these *state rights*, and what this *state sovereignty*, concerning which there is such a perpetual harping? With the rea-

der's permission, we will explain them as we understand them.

Anterior to the establishment of the present federal constitution, we will suppose what, with the exception of the old act of confederation, was the fact, that the original states composing this republic were separate, sovereign and independent. The federal constitution being formed, it was submitted—not to the *states*, as *sovereign* states, you will observe, but—to the *people*, who accepted it, by conventions of delegates, chosen immediately by the people, for that especial purpose. This federal constitution took from the state governments certain portions of their sovereignty. These portions were taken away by the people; for it was the people who adopted the federal constitution. The state governments, therefore, by the act of the people, from separate, independent, and sovereign, were converted into connected, co-operative, and limited, governments; sovereign only for the purposes to which the people restricted them.

State rights then, or to speak more properly, *the rights of the people of the states*, are as perfect in the general government as they are in the state governments; and to say that a state government has a right to interpose to protect the people from the encroachment of the general government, is just as much as to say that the people of Ohio, represented in their state legislature, have a right to prevent the people of Ohio, represented in Congress, from cheating the people of Ohio; which appears to us to be very ridiculous, if, indeed, it is not rank nonsense.—They must be a *slippery set*, to be sure, if they cannot trust one another the distance between Columbus and Washington.

Some writers speak of the *states*, like something different from the people, as if we acknowledged the old *feudal sovereignty* which prevails in Europe; forgetting, also, that *representation* is the basis of the whole of our sovereignties, major and minor; and that the sovereignty of the nation, like the principle of life in the human body, is neither in the state legislatures nor in the Congress, nor in the state and federal executives and judiciaries, taken separately; but in *all of them together*, in the proportions and degrees which the people, by the division of their power among their various representatives have established.

State sovereignty, as advocated by Mr. Ritchie and other penmen, does not stand upon the fairest ground. It proceeds upon the selfish maxim of accepting all the benefits which the federal authorities afford, and of

getting as much more as a state can wrangle the general government out of: whereas the federal government, having reference to all the states generally, and to none in particular, can have no other object but to produce the greatest degree of advantage to the whole, with the least detriment to any one.

SPANISH POLICY.

The policy of Spain, in her negotiations with this country, has always been mischievous and dilatory. From our birth as a nation, the Spaniards have been our neighbors on a very interesting frontier. When Spain possessed Louisiana she endeavored to detach Kentucky and the Western Territory from the Union, by holding out to them the free navigation of the Mississippi and a convenient port for their produce at New Orleans. The treaty of 1795 cost five years negotiation at least; during which period the Spanish ministry endeavored to embarrass President Washington's administration by every means in their power. To shew their duplicity, Gen. Washington, in a confidential message to Congress on the 16th of December, 1793, said—

"At the very moment when the savages were committing daily inroads upon our frontier, we were informed by the representatives of Spain, that the continuation of the peace, good harmony, and perfect friendship, of the two nations, was very problematical for the future, unless the United States should take more convenient measures and of greater energy than those adopted for a long time past, with respect to hostile incursions by our agents to disturb their peace with the same Indian nations."

This was double dealing with a vengeance! But they came to terms at last; and so they will as it regards Florida.

The New York *Columbian*, a very respectable democratic print, in the number for the 14th inst. contains the following paragraph:—

"It is stated, on the authority of letters from Madrid, the British and Russian ministers resident at the court of Spain, officially advised and urged the ratification of the Florida treaty. This we think cannot be credited. The influence of the British minister is well known, and Ferdinand would not have resisted it in this case, especially when seconded by Don Onis, who does not appear to have lost the confidence of his master."

And the Baltimore Federal Gazette, a journal equally respectable, of the 16th inst. contains what follows:—

"It will be seen, on reference to the articles of foreign news, that the British government is sending out four naval officers, to be ready for service on the Lakes near Canada. This precautionary measure has not been taken without some cause; and it will not be amiss for our government to be

"equally prepared for any event that may possibly occur. We repeat it, that the refusal of the Spanish king to ratify the Florida treaty, was chiefly owing to British influence."

On these paragraphs we will offer a few remarks.

The citizens of the United States, being essentially a protestant people; and, even better than that, being a people enjoying an entire liberty of conscience; do, most heartily, despise the superstition, bigotry, and ecclesiastical tyranny, which prevail in the Spanish nation; and they carry this sentiment of active contempt into all their discourses, verbal and written, concerning the Spanish government, which they detest as being groveling, mercenary, and despotic. In these conceptions of the Spanish character there are two images, which are not, generally speaking, sufficiently discriminated. These are the image of the *oppressors*, and the image of the *oppressed*. Doubtless, the ecclesiastical and civil rulers of Spain are not, by a free and intelligent people, to be loved or respected: But for the Spanish nation, the *oppressed Spaniards*, why should we not entertain compassion? They are the descendants of those brave Castilians who drove the Moors from their country and once gave the law to Europe. They are certainly not the less courageous for an intermixture of Saracen blood in their veins. Nor is it so clear, that although despotic, and unquestionably to be held odious in the eyes of the citizens of the United States, the government of Spain is so extremely *imbecile* as is commonly supposed; Every despotism implies a degree of force, for it is upon force that despotism is founded. Why, then, should it be conceived that the court of Madrid has not adequate energy to act upon its own conclusions? Is it a mere *nose of wax*, to be pulled, and turned, and twisted, by the foreign ministers resident there? Every one must admit that it would be very impertinent, to say the least of it, or either the British or the Russian minister, to interfere in the question relative to the cession of the Floridas to the United States. Let us not suffer ourselves to be persuaded that king Ferdinand is so entirely a *baby* as to be the mere *plaything* of Russian and British agents. Rather let us view him, as we believe he is, a man of pleasure, environed by favorites, and in a great measure governed by them, with all the pride, prejudice, and obstinacy of a Spanish monarch. In such a character, so encompassed, we may find enough of caprice, stubbornness, and inconsistency, to occasion the suspension of the ratification of an important treaty, without the intervention of foreign ambassadors.

The Philadelphia *Aurora*, with what design may be easily conjectured, has sought, with regard to this supposed subserviency to external influence, to degrade the cabinet of Washington to a level with what is asserted to be the prostrate condition of the court of Madrid. Thus that print, with reference to the negotiation of the unratified treaty, has insisted that the authorities of the United States were circumvented and outwitted by Mr. Bagot, M. de Neuville, and the Abbe Correa da Serra, to whom M. de Onis, the *Aurora* has intimated, was only a *tool*. Insinuations of this kind argue a want of enlightened intellect, or of sincerity in the person who makes them. How can it be reasonably supposed, that, in great questions appertaining exclusively to the Spanish monarchy, the minister of Spain, whatever may have been the grade of his understanding, would consent to be guided by English, French, and Portuguese agents? Or how can any person be so weak as to imagine that our administration, dull of penetration as the *Aurora* may think it, would so ill consider its own personal interests, as to allow itself to be the dupe of foreign ministers who were constantly under its eyes and manifest to its observation? If fear be the predominating feeling of the cabinet of Washington, then would our administration follow the natural impulse of fear, and yield to the influence of that peril which is the most imminent. This peril, it is obvious, is not, as the *Aurora* has too often alleged, the menace of Lord Castlereagh, nor the hostility of Great Britain; but the prying eye and sound judgment of the American people. No fear, from a cause beyond the ocean, if we could even admit the administration to be susceptible of so unmanly a motive, is half so terrible as the awful sentence of public opinion at home.

But in politics, as in religion, in all ages, there has been a devil, upon whom to lay the blame of all national evil. With the Jews the Gentiles were the devil. The Persians were the devil to the Greeks; the Carthaginians and Gauls to the Romans; the French to the British; and the British are the political devil of the United States. Whatever untoward thing falls out, we throw the blame upon the British. This devil grows out of the rivalry of nations; and we are very far from desiring that he should be annihilated as it respects this country. We will not say that Great Britain is our "natural enemy;" but she is, by her institutions and her ambition, our principal antagonist, and in that light we should invariably regard her. It would, nevertheless, be as absurd to

suppose her at all times, and in every transaction, actively employed for our injury, as it would be to conceive that she dozes over her own interests, or is gratified with our prosperity.

It is patriotic in the editor of the Baltimore Federal Gazette to admonish our government to be prepared "for any event that may possibly occur." It is an admonition perfectly consonant with political wisdom: but with respect to "service on the lakes near Canada," the arrangement which is in force concerning the naval armaments on those waters, is an agreement, which, if violated by the British, will, at the very commencement of such violation, put our government on the alert. We allude to the arrangement of April, 1817, which cannot be regularly annulled without six months' notice, and which has probably escaped Mr. Gwynn's recollection.

There is something remarkable in the repeated intimation from the "Baltimore Federal Gazette," that "the British government has been the principal cause of the rejection of the treaty by Ferdinand." It has not been usual for that paper to inculcate jealousy or suspicion of the British government; and, therefore, its intimations of that kind excite the greater attention. We copy the following article from that print of Monday last. The President, doubtless, has all along expected that the king of Spain would ratify the treaty, which was concluded after ample discussion and seemingly a clear understanding between the parties. We believe the ratification of the treaty has been expected by almost every body. The only exception has been those who, not drawing their inferences from any regular premises, venture their notions at random, with the hope of gaining the reputation of *conjurors by accident*. How could Mr. Forsythe give conclusive information by the Hornet respecting the ratification, when the court of Madrid did not, as it appears, come to a definitive conclusion on that point until the 23d of August? It is certainly not fair, thus, by implication, to impeach the foresight of the Executive from what could only have been mere *by-talk*. For our part, we have by no means given up the expectation that the Treaty will yet be ratified. It is not necessarily null because the six months allowed for ratification have expired: It is only null if either party chooses so to consider it.

From the Baltimore Federal Gazette of Oct. 18.

We have understood from a source which we think entitled to credit, that the refusal of the king of Spain to ratify the Florida treaty was wholly un-

expected by the President of the United States; that no far from any doubts of its ratification having been excited by the dispatches received from Mr. Forsyth by the *Hornet*, the President had, only a day or two before the receipt of the recent despatches announcing the refusal of the Spanish king, expressed, confidently, his belief, that the treaty had been ratified.

From the above circumstance, connected with what we have more than once stated, that the influence of the British government has been the principal cause of the rejection of the treaty by Ferdinand, it would appear, that the refusal to ratify did not arise from any objection to the provinces of the treaty—the alternative was probably offered to Spain, of a rupture with Great Britain, of a cession to that power of the Island of Cuba, if the treaty ceding Florida to the United States was ratified.

WHAT WILL THEY HAVE?

Some short time ago the editor of the *Kentucky Reporter* complained that administration were willing to wait too long with Spain for an adjustment of differences: By an article which we publish below from the *Democratic Press*, it would seem that the editor of that print is apprehensive that administration will not wait long enough. Prudence requires, at least, we should think, that government should be prepared for any event; and we see nothing in the circumstances mentioned by the Press, allowing them all to be true, but precautionary measures of the most prudential character.

"THE FLORIDAS. On Saturday last orders were received in this city from Washington, to transport forthwith from the U. S. stores here to Savannah, 20,000 stand of arms and ordnance, ammunition and equipments for a still greater number of men.

Orders have been received at Baltimore for a strong company of United States soldiers now in that city, to proceed to Amelia Island, where we believe there is a heavy train of battering cannon and plenty of ammunition. All these preparatory measures have one tendency. We trust the justice and policy of the measure will be duly examined before it be finally adopted.

We also learn that the squadron which was under sailing orders under commodore Morris, have received counter orders and are not to sail for the present. Much conjecture is afloat relative to the objects contemplated by the British government to be effected by the squadron under Sir Thomas Hardy, which is expected on the South American coast."

THOMAS PAINE.

An article has recently been inserted in "The Baltimore Telegraph," and we have seen it copied into one other paper, respect-

ing the repentant conduct of Thomas Paine in his last moments of life; which article misrepresents facts, as we judge from more authentic testimony, in a very gross manner. It is undoubted, that Mr. Paine died, as he lived, an infidel in the Divine origin of the Christian religion. But what does that signify? The Christian system does not require his sanction. Its divinity is better proved by its effects than by any appeal to modern human testimony. It has produced, in 1800 years, more civilization and happiness for mankind than the whole power of the human intellect on the globe had previously produced in 3,000 years. Paine is dead. He has passed to his account. He did much political good whilst he lived, particularly to this country. Mr. Cobbet, who seems disposed to disturb the dead as well as the living, is said to have disinterred his bones, for the purpose of transporting them to England; let Americans, however, not dishonorably meddle with his memory. It may correspond with the unrelenting spirit of priestcraft to scandalize such a man; but it does not appertain to the genuine spirit of Christianity to defame even a sinner.

FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER.

SIR—The following extracts are taken from a volume of Travels in the U. States, by F. M. Bernard, who was in this country in 1791. As there is no translation of this work, to my knowledge, extant. I presume the extracts I shall, from time to time, send you will not be unacceptable to your American readers. W.

"It is not necessary to look, in a new country, for those master pieces of the fine arts which attest the richness of the few, and the splendid misery of the many. I am rejoiced that they are not to be found. An object more attractive invited my mind to contemplation; it was the happiness of uncorrupted men, living in the abundance of nature's productions.

We were about 50 miles from Baltimore and a few paces from those isolated habitations in the mountains, where the social affections are as durable and energetic as they are concentrated and free from distraction. It is here that man placed, to use the expression, between the heavens and the earth, inhales the delicious perfumes of flowers that adorn and decorate the bosom of spring. He beholds each morning the magnificent spectacle which the sun presents, when, preceded by his light, he arises with slow majesty from the bosom of the ocean. The birds, in

their concerts, celebrating the return of the great regulator of seasons, awake the husbandman, and every morning retraces the grand epoch when the human race sprung from nothingness; masses of verdure surround his peaceful dwelling—his foot softly presses the ever verdant lawn; the air which surrounds him, pure as his heart, brings him health and that peace of soul which is the first of blessings. He enjoys in the evening a spectacle as beautiful, and, perhaps, more instructive than that of the morning; it is the descent of the star of day, who leaving behind him traces of his luminous presence, gilds and paints, with a thousand colors, the summit of trees that veil his retreat. This great luminary of nature, in departing each day recalls to us the last scene of life and the time when the projects of ambition, and the trophies and pomp of greatness, are engulfed in an abyss that never restores its prey. Rural life, in rendering daily changes of good offices necessary produces a sensibility which is the source of our virtues. It is to these effects that must be attributed the honorable exception every where made in favor of the cultivator of the soil, when speaking of national corruption. The house of the farmer is a place of refuge where virtue still finds adorers when she is banished from cities; it is there that she meets with hearts still worthy of her; and, as Mr. Jefferson has said, if ever the Deity had a chosen people, they were, without doubt, those who formed husbandmen."

I trust that the profession thus eulogised will always be the predominant one in this country: for as long as we are agricultural we shall be virtuous.

W.

Gov. Clinton, of New-York, lately issued a proclamation, convening a court of that State, which was to have been holden in the city of New-York, at Albany; alleging, as the reason, the prevalence of a malignant fever in the former place. The principal gentlemen of the bar, in the city, as the Evening Post asserts, have had a meeting, "and come to a determination not to attend the term at Albany." A court is certainly very little without lawyers: but what if the farmers and tradesmen determine to do without lawyers altogether?

TREATY MEMORANDA.

From the Boston Centinel.

FEB 22, 1819. A "Treaty of amity, settlement, and limits between the U. S. and his Catholic Majesty," was this day signed at Washington, by Mr. ADAMS and Don DE OXIS.

FEB. 24. The treaty was ratified unanimously by the Senate of the U. S.

FEB. 27. "President MONROE, by message announced to Congress the ratification of the treaty on the part of the U. S. and that, "As the ratification on the part of Spain may be expected to take place during the recess of Congress," he recommends the adoption of measures to carry the same into effect.

SAME DAY.—A bill to authorise the President to take possession of the Floridas, in virtue of the treaty and to erect a provisional government therein, was reported.

MARCH 3. The above bill passed both houses of Congress, and was approved.

MARCH 27. Mr. Forsyth, Minister to Spain, sailed from Boston, for Cadiz, in the Hornet sloop of War. She also carried out the ratified treaty.—[This vessel returned to the United States early in August; and on the 24th of that month sailed for Cadiz on her return. The term allowed by the treaty for its ratification, expired with the 22d August.]

OCT 7, 1819. Mr. Fenwick, Secretary of Legation, arrived at New York from Spain, with the news of the non-ratification of the treaty. He proceeded immediately for Washington.

GENERAL LONG.

NASHVILLE, TENN. Sept. 15.—James Long, the Supreme Director of the Revolutionists in Texas, is, as we are informed, a native of this State; the son of Dr. David Long, of Maury county. He was bred a physician, and served in, or was in some way attached to the army commanded at New-Orleans by Gen. Jackson, in the capacity of Surgeon's mate. None of his acquaintances with whom we have conversed, and we have talked with several, consider him as a man of talents, of enterprise, or military skill—although all admit he possesses personal bravery. None whom we have conversed with have seen, or heard of him for several years, previous to the accounts which place him at the head of the Revolutionists, and are consequently ignorant of the measures and policy which have elevated him to his present rank. It is conjectured that the master spirits of the movement, are, for the present, acting in subordinate capacities—and will rise to view as occasion calls them forth. If prospects of success brighten—and the accomplishment of the wished for object becomes reasonably probable, the removal of a nominal chief is easily accomplished. Some distinguished subordinate, who would have secured greater advantages from a victory, or have prevented some disaster at an out-post—is elevated to his seat. If the enterprise fails, capital punishment falls upon the leader, and if the first effort for the emancipation of the province should turn out disastrous, the loss of the Supreme Director, will weaken but little the associated power who attempts its accomplishment. It is the opinion of those from whom we have sought information relative to Gen. Long, that there are men engaged in the scheme of revolutionizing the Spanish northern provinces, the loss of whose heads would prove highly injurious if not destructive of the enterprise—but that Gen. Long is not one of them—that his present elevation is entirely experimental—and is to continue as events crown or retard the movements of the revolutionary army.

ZODIACAL LIGHT.

The beautiful light seen in the heavens, in this city, on the 12th instant, in the evening, is considered by a gentleman of science, an attentive observer of such subjects, to have been the Zodiacal Light. By the subjoined description of that light, translated from a French astronomical work, his suggestion would seem to be correct:

Extract from De La Lande's Astronomy.

"The zodiacal light has commonly the form of a spindle, or of a lens seen edgewise. Its point is formed by the meeting of two right lines, at an angle sometimes of 26 and sometimes of 10 degrees. Often when the atmosphere is not clear, it is seen truncated or bent in the form of a scythe; but, in general, its figure is that of a lance, of a spindle, or of a pyramid.

"I have heard Mr de la Caille say, that on his voyage to Africa, he found the zodiacal light extremely distinct in the torrid zone, where it rises perpendicularly."

In addition to the above, Rec's New Cyclopædia describes the Zodiacal Light as "a brightness resembling that of the milky way, but less bright, and which is sometimes perceived in the heavens, at certain times of the year, after sunset, or before its rise. Some have supposed, that this phenomenon is the same with that which the ancients called *trachea*, a term by which they denoted a meteor, or impression in the air like a beam."

"In the torrid zone, the zodiacal light is frequently or almost constantly seen. At or near our latitude, it may be seen about the time of the equinoxes." "This phenomenon was first discovered by Descartes, and by Childrey about the year 1739." "The length of the zodiacal light varies sometimes in reality, and sometimes in appearance only, from various causes." "Its extent from the sun to its point is seldom less than 45, sometime 150 degrees in length; and its breadth varies from 8 to 30 degrees."

AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE.

[The following is communicated to us by the Corresponding Secretary of the New-York Association for the promotion of Internal improvement, and is highly interesting. Ed Col.]

Agricultural.—The thirty samples of Spanish wheat brought by F.C. Fenwick, esq. from Mr. Consul Hackley, in behalf of Don MARIANO LAGASCA, professor of Botany in the Royal Garden at Madrid, for the improvement of American husbandry, by introducing new varieties of grain, have been distributed by Dr. Mitchell to some of the most distinguished land-holders in the state. Efforts have been made to forward them in season for sowing this fall. The excellent and scientific Lagasca has sent many other seeds, and several interesting books. One is a Catalogue of the plants growing in the king's garden at Madrid in 1813; another, is a list of seeds wanted for planting, in 1800, with the discriminating characters of some new and little known species, and with concise descriptions; a third contains certain genera and species of plants which are either not rightly known, or are entirely new, published at Madrid in 1816. These are placed in the library at the Collège for the benefit of science.

Invitation to Botanists.—The distinguished Lagasca, of Madrid, in Spain, botanist to the king, &c. is engaged in perfecting a new classification of vegetables. His method, however, more particularly extends to trees, to plants with compound flowers, to

grasses, to the umbellifero, and to the natural family of the *scabiosa*. For this purpose, he wishes to obtain the dry and ripe seeds of the plants peculiar to North America, of the aforesaid description. If the specimens in flower, and with mature fruit, could be sent him, they would enable him to pursue effectually his undertaking.—He will gratefully acknowledge the receipt of collections of the *ferns* and *cryptogams* of the Fredonian States, and of whatever else that may be sent to him by the botanists of the time, such as Leconte, Torrey, Nuttall, Rich, Rafinesque, Eaton, Ives, Bigelow, Barton, Green, and our other worthies in that science.

In the proceedings of the Agricultural Society of Hartford, Con. it is stated that "The improvements on the farm of Capt. Goodwin, are of a character deserving particular attention. By a judicious use of peat earth or marsh mud, he has made a hill of barren blow sand, of about five acres, a fruitful field, and has by this saved his other lands in the vicinity from being overwhelmed with drift sand.

This experiment the committee deem the more important, as it demonstrates the utility of peat earth as a manure on sandy soils."

YELLOW FEVER.

Dr Pinckard, who had great experience of its appearances in the West Indies, has observed, that "the Yellow-Fever exhibited such perpetual instability, and varied so incessantly in its character, that I could not discover any one system to be decidedly diagnostic; and hence I have been led into an opinion, that the Yellow-Fever, so called, is not a distinct or specific disease, but merely an aggravated degree of the common Remittent or Bilious Fever of hot climates, rendered irregular in form, and augmented in malignity, from appearing in subjects, unaccustomed to the climate."—*N. Y. Gaz.*

FROM A LONDON PAPER.

THE BANQUET, in three cantos, is a Poem likely to attract the curiosity of readers of taste, both from its subject, which is that of *good eating*, and from its beauty, both of decoration and of verse. The idea is much from the *Gastronomia* of Bercheux—a work which has been very popular in France. The following will give our readers a favourable idea of the execution. In ridicule of the vulgar practice of a newly rich man, tormenting his guests at table, he says:—

Rather no sound e'er pass your lips again,
Than stun your guests in trite and hacknied strain:
How I rejoice my worthy friends to see!
Just as at home, pr'y, gentlemen, make free—
Do me the favor—dip in that ragout—
My grandmother's recipe—completely new!
These pens, Sir John, may I request your plate—
Though I protest they're wholly out of date.
So is the asparagus; much hurt I fear—
There's nothing to be had this time of year.
How is the ven'son? roasted as you like?
Good Doctor stick your fork into that pike.
I'm sure I'm quite ashamed to give you trouble.
Sir William, when at home, you eat the double!
My dearest Lady B——, a bit of chicken?
That's a mere bone the Bishop here is picking.
My love, your neighbours! why, you take no pains—
Do help Lord —— to a little brains.
By the East winds how every thing is dried—
I wish I knew what better to provide:
But when you honor me again, my friends,
I vow I'll do my best to make amends."

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A very quiet and orderly meeting of about 3000 reformers, had been held near Glasgow. Resolutions, were passed in favor of annual parliaments—universal suffrage, and election by ballot.

There had been a meeting in Yorkshire of about 12,000 people. The Prince Regent had directed Lord Sidmouth to express his entire satisfaction to the civil magistrates and military, for their proceedings at Manchester. This will undoubtedly exasperate the reformers.

A true bill had been found against Owen, the pawnbroker of Manchester, for wilful and corrupt perjury, in his testimony against Hunt and others. This Owen is the person on whose opinion of the existence of danger, as sworn by him on the day of the meeting the Magistrates issued their warrants, and the yeomanry proceeded to disperse the people. That oath was the sole foundation for all those violent proceedings and their deplorable results—Two other bills against Platt and Deroyshire for perjury were thrown out.

Harden and Wright were sentenced, the former to 18 and the latter to 6 months imprisonment for a riot at Macclesfield.

Parson Harrison was to take his trial on the 7th of September, for sedition at Stockport.

Sir Thomas M. Hardy has not yet sailed from England. At the last date he had a long conference with ministers on his intended expedition to the South Seas with four ships, who are to serve as a squadron of observation, to act in the event of emergency.

The Fair Circassian in the suite of the Persian Ambassador has left London, and embarked in a ship which was to convey her to Constantinople.

Insolvent Debtors' Court.—On Thursday a debtor named Fenlon was opposed by his creditor, on the ground that he had not accounted for near 200l, which he had received for a curious purpose, namely, that of procuring the old gentleman a matrimonial connexion. The debtor stated, in answer to inquiries, that he had expended the money in procuring meetings between the creditor and different ladies with whom he was desirous of uniting in wedlock. One of the ladies was a black, and upon a particular occasion the creditor danced upon a table for the amusement of a large party of females at Richmond. The investigation of these transactions afforded much mirth in Court. The opposition failed, and the debtor was discharged.

On Monday, the 6th of September, a deputation from the Livery of London waited on the Lord Mayor with a requisition for a Common Hall in relation to the late proceedings at Manchester. His Lordship stated in reply, that he had already summoned a Court of Common Council on the same business, and that he must decline calling a Common Hall. The deputation then threatened a meeting should be held without the Lord Mayor, and after using other offensive language retired; and and his Lordship, accusing them of coming purposefully to insult him, hastily closed the door upon them.

Sir Francis Burrell has given two hundred guineas to the sufferers in the Manchester riot.

The harvest in England was mostly housed, and is generally computed at a middling crop.

The ship Thames, arrived at New York, brings London papers to Sept 8, principally filled with details of the late riots and speculation thereons.

Preparations were making to hold meetings in

the neighborhood of Leeds, to petition for a reform Parliament.

The frame work knitters in Leicester, Nottingham, Mansfield, Loughborough, &c have lately violently assaulted a number of persons whom they charged with having worked for less than the wages demanded. Thousands of the above trade were out of employ.

The greatest number of executions in England appear from the papers to be for sheep stealing.

The KING OF ENGLAND, who has been reported dead was alive on the 4th of September last. The following bulletin was exhibited on the above day at St. James' Palace.

Windsor Castle, Sept 4.

"His majesty continues in good health, but without any diminution of his disorder."

From the London Star of Sept. 7.

"Policies were this morning opened on the royal Exchange to receive one hundred pounds on paying twenty pounds; if war is declared between Spain and the United States, on or before this day two months."

The above is polycying with a vengeance, and we think offers as fair a chance to burn the fingers of speculators as we have ever met with. A declaration of war coming from Spain is wholly out of the question. The Congress of the United States do not assemble until some time in the ensuing month.

SPAIN.

London Times of the 7th of September mentions, that letters from Madrid contain the Royal decree by which O'Donnell is appointed Captain-General of Andalusia, President of the Audience of Seville, and Political and Military Governor of Cadiz. These appointments are declared to be recompenses of his devotion to the King's person; and it is stated, that his delicacy had not permitted him to represent to his Majesty "how injurious it would be to him to embark, while the serious wound he received in the glorious action of Abisbal remained open."

A Letter from Madrid, after announcing, that the Spanish Government had allowed the period for the ratification of the Florida Treaty to expire, adds—"There is as yet, however, no certainty of a rupture with the United States. The Duke de C., who is allied to the Royal family by his marriage with the niece of the Cardinal de Bourbon, has received orders to sail without loss of time for the United States, on a mission from the Court of Madrid. It is thought that through the channel of so important a personage, the negotiations with the American Government may be renewed."

The same letter says—"It is reported at Madrid, that Don Onís will soon occupy the place of M. Salmon, who is considered very unfit for the department of Foreign Affairs." Another letter remarks—"M. Onís is still here in a situation of neither favor nor disgrace."

Madrid, Aug. 27.

The following is the royal decree respecting Gen. O'Donnell, the Count de Abisbal, who had been lately removed from the command in chief of the army assembled at Cadiz:

"Considering that the delicacy of feeling of the Lieut.-General of my armies, the Count de Abisbal, would not permit him to make known to me, how injurious it would be to his health to embark on a long voyage, whilst the grievous wound which he received in the glorious action of Abisbal continues yet unhealed. Being well informed of these facts, and wishing to recompense his devotion and attach-

ment to my person, I have nominated him Captain-General of Andalusia and President of the Audience of Seville, and at the same time Governor (political and military) of Cadiz; to which employments I have united the subdelegation of the revenue from the maritime province of the same name.

(TO EL REY)

I THE KING.

The publication of this decree has destroyed the evil impressions respecting the General, consequent on his removal from the post of General in Chief of the expedition.

The employments which have been conferred on him have always been the most important in the kingdom; which proves clearly, that the confidence of his majesty in the gallant General has suffered no diminution.

A letter dated at Madrid on the 22d of August, says:—"There is still much agitation especially in the kingdom of Valencia. The roads of Estremadura are insecure; and the Portuguese, under pretence of covering their frontiers against the Guerillas, have formed a cordon from Almuda to Elaos. There was lately posted up on the gates of the Inquisition, a bill containing, in large letters, the following words:—"This house to let from the 1st of January, 1820!"

Badajos, July 29.

"It is natural to suppose that ere this you have received information of our brave Melchor, whose military strength was so alarming to the Audencia of Caceres, that they determined to make the best of their way off, thinking it most advisable to take their refuge within the walls of this fortress. He has acquired a great reputation in the whole of Estremadura, and I believe that, before the expiration of two months he will be at the head of a respectable division, and, if things are in readiness elsewhere, march on to Madrid. Previous to the late dispersion near Cadiz, he only commanded 350 men, scattered about in guerrillas on various points, who unite as circumstances require, in order to make head against parties of regulars the Captain General sent out to look after them. Melchor's men always come off best in these skirmishes, and with this advantage, that they seldom come in sight of the king's troops without having some deserters from them. Since the Estramalurians, who were among the 7000 men dispersed by O'Donnel, reached their homes, the greater part of them have joined Melchor; so that he has now 7 or 800 men, though they are not all armed or uniformed; but they soon will be, for their chief has abundance of resources and money. We are also assured, that, in the other provinces, parties of military patriots have already begun to assemble, or, as they are called by our Melchor in his proclamation, "constitutional champions." The well-disposed, I can assure you, have great confidence in these parties, who, when well organized and acting under combined plans, will be able to give our country that day of glory so long sighed for. I transmit you a printed proclamation, which our intrepid Melchor has just published and circulated, who, in his division, has a small flying printing establishment, and a Secretary extremely patriotic and well informed.

PROCLAMATION OF COL. MELCHOR.

Translated from a Printed Copy.

Spaniards!—All men who respect virtue, and venerate justice, cannot fail clearly to know that Ferdinand VII. instead of acting as a father to us Spaniards, who saved him from a voluntary captivity—instead of putting down the spirit of the party

which, at his return, prevailed throughout the nation—and instead of forming the Spanish people, who might have idolized him, into one family, has conducted himself as a tyrant, worse than a Caligula or a Tiberius, who, under such circumstances as those in which Ferdinand was placed, would no doubt have been less ungrateful and less inhuman than this tyger, still thirsting after human blood, as if those torrents which have been shed in his cause were not sufficient to satisfy his furious appetite.

"As self-preservation and that of our country is the supreme law of nature, and inspired into men by God himself, the Spanish People would be wanting to their own most sacred rights, to their honor, to their fame and heroism, if they allow Ferdinand de Bourbon to complete the work of extermination, and if they suffered this fierce usurper any longer to abuse that excess of patience with which he has hitherto been tolerated. The disdain with which he has beheld all the reverend petitions which, from within and without of Spain, have been addressed to him, the barefaced manner in which he tramples on our property and our lives; that insolence, in short, with which he sells to foreigners considerable portions of the great Spanish nation, have gone on building up a barrier of brass between him and the people—the same heroic people who through the medium of their representatives, were pleased to acknowledge him a constitutional king, but not as an absolute monarch; and since he himself hath broken our oaths, as well as all the bands which united him to the nation; it is clear that he has dethroned himself.

"Spaniards!—In the face of God and the whole universe, we proclaim that Ferdinand is a Tyrant and Usurper. You are therefore relieved from your obedience to him, by every law, human and divine. In order to save our country, it is indispensable that you should immediately, since he has forfeited his own word, assemble general and extraordinary Cortes, in conformity to the Constitution. All the brave military, faithful to their oaths, will aid in noble steps you take to redeem the just and rational liberty of the Spanish People. Many of them have already joined my Constitutional Division and the banners of their country, abandoning those of a tyrant, in Port St Mary's, and preferring rather to fight for the re-establishment of the Constitution in their own country, than to stain their swords with the blood of their companions and brethren in America. We declare to be a traitor to his country every Spaniard, of whatsoever class or condition he may be, who, by word, writing, or armed force, may attempt to impede the election and assembling of the Cortes. If in ten or twelve points of the Peninsula as many constitutional champions like myself should rise up, for the purpose of re-establishing the laws of our ancestors, which a thankless King has perfidiously trampled to the ground, do not doubt it, Spain will be saved from all the horrors of anarchy, and will recover for ever her august Cortes, and her holy Constitution. In the name of our country is granted the rank of officer to every serjeant who may enlist under our banners, or under those of any other of the constitutional champions of the Peninsula; and two additional grades to his officers (from brigadiers downwards) who may fly to the succour of their country in the divisions of the constitutional troops.

"Spaniards!—Where is the man who does not prefer honor and liberty to the infamous yoke that weighs down with ignominy the slaves of Ferdinand!"

Valor, union and constancy, in time of difficulty, made you invincible, and crowned your heroic deeds with triumph when fighting against the armies of the most proud of conquerors—the same whose feet the effeminate captive of Valancy cowardly kissed. Valor, union and constancy will again make the empire of the law, and the cause of freedom appear triumphant in the whole of the extended regions of the Spanish monarchy.

"Camp of Liberty, on the banks of the Guadiana, July 18, 1819.

MELCHOR,
A Constitutional Champion."

FRANCE.

PARIS, Aug. 22.—Dom. Cajol, the former director of the Paraclete Convent, who died at Verun in 1817, bequeathed to the library of that town a series of prayers in the hand writing of Abelard, which Heloise used at her devotions. The same benedictine possessed the mirror of polished metal belonging to the illustrious female penitent, and presented it to his niece, Mademoiselle Goli.

BOULOGNE, Aug. 31.—The expedition of 12 sail of the line now fitting out at Plymouth for some foreign destination, has given rise to various speculations as to its ostensible object. A letter which we received this morning from one of our correspondents in London, well acquainted with what passes there, states that it is rumored in the best circles that this fleet is destined for Havana, that the government declares that whether Ferdinand ratifies the Treaty for the cession of the Floridas or not to the United States, the British are determined to hold that important post provisionally, as a security for their West India possessions; that cautious policy alone has delayed the sailing of the armament—that as soon as despatches were received from the British Ambassador at the Court of Madrid, Lord Henry Wellesley, the fleet would sail. Despatches from his lordship were momentarily expected.

Gouvion St. Cyr, who had retired from the minister of the war department in France in consequence of ill health, had been succeeded by Marshal Macdonald.

The following are the particulars which have been communicated respecting the death of Count Cesar Berthier:—

"The 17th of this month, about half past seven in the evening, after rising from dinner, the company, then on a visit to the Princess of Wagram, at Grosback, expressed a wish of enjoying themselves on a beautiful lake in the vicinity. The whole of the party, with the exception of the Count, were already seated in the boat, who, in his endeavours to enter, fell into the water, whence he was drawn lifeless in the course of one minute. This fatal event has been attributed by the surgeon who examined the body to an attack of apoplexy.

"The body was conveyed to Paris by order of the Princess of Wagram, where it was again examined by two physicians, in the presence of a commissary of the police. The report of the first physician was confirmed, and, the inhumation ordered

by the king's solicitor, took place in the usual manner yesterday, at the church of the assumption, with the honors due to the rank of the deceased, who was brother to the late Marshal Berthier, Prince of Wagram, and Major General of the French army.

NETHERLANDS.

The merchants at Amsterdam have raised five millions of guilders for the purpose of opening a canal from the Helder to that city, a distance of 50 miles, by which the largest ships will be enabled to proceed and discharge their cargoes at the city, and thereby avoid the great expence and pillage attending the present mode of transporting by lighters—the work commenced in May and upwards of 2000 men have been constantly employed in its prosecution.

DENMARK.

An article dated Copenhagen, August 21, says, "The further deterioration of the Course of Exchange excites here general alarm and despondency. We are not able to explain the reason of it."

The number of schools established on the Lancasterian system throughout the whole kingdom of Denmark amounts to 163.

GERMANY.

An article from Hamburg dated the 24th of Aug., states that the news of a general massacre of the Jews at Brunswick is not confirmed; but adds, that skirmishes with individuals of the Jewish sect takes place in the coffee houses and public promenade of Hamburg every evening.

Professor Arndt is the author of a work called "Geist der zeit; or, the Spirit of the age," which was published in 1806—a book which is a metaphysical-political disquisition on the ancient and modern history of the world in which all the principal facts of history are mystically connected with certain very curious philosophical speculations. In this, Arndt bewails the condition of his native country with uncommon eloquence and pathos—extols the British character in the highest strains of panegyric, and inveighs against the character and conduct of Bonaparte with incomparable vigour and justice.

RELIGION IN WURTEMBERG.—The situation of Germany at present is so distracted that were we led to believe, nothing new could be added to the various causes of our disquietudes. We were mistaken—we have been presented with a new Liturgy, which has been substituted for one, that like an old almanack, was considered as out of date, and could no longer satisfy the greater part of the less enlightened. Not that we have a new Liturgy, but that we were not tired of it till about ten years ago, may be considered, perhaps, as a reproach to the heads of our evangelical church. However, be this as it may, the liturgy was received with approbation.

The protestants of the kingdom of Wirtemberg are upwards of 300,000, of whom there were not more than 400 who belong to the class of gloomy pietists, who, soon after the appearance of the liturgy, joined in any expressions of dislike towards it.

Though this number was comparatively small, zeal soon increased partizans, and converts are daily adding to its strength. They complained with horror, that in the order of baptism the name of the Devil has been studiously omitted, to the great scandal of the faithful, and hindrance of edification. Accustomed to indulge the conscience of the weak, our king, in concert with the opinions of the Evangelical

gical Consistory, has permitted that, whenever individuals may desire it, use may be made in baptism of the questions of the old liturgy, wherein the Devil's name is mentioned. Can this be called religious restraint, or oppression of the conscience? But these gloomy devotees are not satisfied with this indulgence; they have gone further, and demanded the entire restoration of the ancient liturgy. Now, when they find that their wishes will not be complied with for the sake of a few misled men, they threaten to emigrate to America, unless they are allowed to form separate politico-religious societies.

TURKEY.

The port of the town of Odessa, which, in 1817, was declared free, by an Ukase of the Emperor of Russia, was opened on the 15th of August, to trading ships of all nations.

Advices from Constantinople, dated the 26th July mention that 22 ringleaders in the recent disturbances there had been strangled.

EAST INDIES.

The north east coast of Java is greatly infested with pirates.

AFRICA.

EGYPT.—The vice roy Mohammed Ali Pacha, conceived the design of digging a navigable canal from the Nile to Alexandria, by means of which large boats might be enabled to convey merchandize directly to Cairo, independent of the changeableness of the weather which often impeded their progress to Rosetta, and rendered the entrance of the Nile impassable.

The works commenced in October last—and their superintendence is committed to Mohammed Bey, who had the command of 300 troops destined to preserve order amongst the workmen, collected from the country, who are changed once a month. The waters of the Nile having increased more than had been expected, the labors were suspended, and recommenced in the month of December. The workmen were augmented 30,000—at present, the whole number employed amounts to 270,000 persons. The genius and activity of Ali Pacha promised to conduct this enterprise, so useful to commerce, in a short time to a glorious issue. The workmen are divided into eight divisions; at the head of each is a Bey with a certain number of troops. Besides these, Ishmail Pacha, with a corps of cavalry, patrols incessantly the whole line of divisions, to inspect the workmen and animate them in the performance of their labors. The length of the canal is to be 45 miles, its breadth 90 feet; but its depth has not been yet decided. Besides the Turkish engineers, several foreigners are also employed, among whom is Don Carlo Billotte, a Neapolitan.

SOUTH AMERICA.

In looking over some Spanish papers, we find the following official document, which we do not recollect seeing translated in any of our public papers; it presents so very explicitly an epitome of the Spanish policy, that although of more than a year old, it cannot on that account be devoid of particular interest, as the evidence of that policy as well as of the use made of the internal distractions which have prevailed among some of the leading men in the revolution—and the use to which monies deposited at Brazil and elsewhere,

were to be applied by the Spanish agencies. This, with the publication of an anti-revolutionary work under the orders of Morillo, at Philadelphia, of which we some time ago published the particular despatches, may serve to aid the dispassionate in forming opinions for themselves.

LETTER.

The minister of war, of Spain, to the viceroy of Lima, dated Madrid, 22d April, 1818.

(Secret.)

The actual state at which public affairs have arrived in the furious rebellion of the provinces of Chili and Buenos Ayres, has convinced his majesty, that it will be more easy to recal the rebels to their duties, under their ancient laws, by means of a milder policy rather than by force; to which unfortunately, illegitimate government produces a repugnance; and as nothing can produce consequences more pernicious to the pacification of that part of the monarchy than a compact union among the rebels, it must be the first duty of your excellency to promote distrust among them; by fomenting the party or parties which naturally present themselves, in the course of events in the countries in rebellion; for this purpose you must employ all the means, and resources which are adapted to the circumstances of the occasion;—even not sparing the public treasure, in order to foment distraction, and misunderstandings among them. The predecessor of your excellency the marquis of la Concordia, (Abisbal) did more by his skillful management and dexterous policy, which he pursued with the rebels of Buenos Ayres and Chili, than all the armies that were employed in those countries. Your excellency must observe, that the protection afforded to the Carreras, by the General Gainza, of that spurious capitulation, and the discord at Buenos Ayres, against the first junta, [that of which Saavedra was president,] have had more fortunate effects than the former war which had been sustained in Venezuela and Santa Fe, by Gen. Morillo.

At present, as it appears by the letter of your excellency of December last, the first opportunity presents itself to enfeeble the force of Buenos Ayres and Chili, by protecting the parties of the Carreras and Alvear, who, in hostility with the actual chief of those countries, cannot but operate against them, and their efforts would be in proportion to the opposition which they shall meet with. Your excellency cannot but observe that the situation of those men (Alvear and the Carreras) who are far from their country and their relations, is the most propitious to obtain favorable results.

If it is in the power of your excellency, by

employing skillful persons to protect, openly or covertly, those persons; you must not spare pains nor pecuniary sacrifices to accomplish the object; and you shall put at the disposal of his majesty's minister at the court of Brazil, the sums that shall be demanded from you for those services; the proper instructions in these affairs have been already forwarded to the minister at the court of Brazil. All which is here communicated to you by his majesty's command.

EGUIA.

Madrid, 22d April, 1818.

This Eguia is the minister who was some time ago exiled, and whose views were in accord with the interests which embrace the conventions of Don Onis, the Marquis Yrujo, and the minister Pizarro.

HOME AFFAIRS.

MICHIGAN

IMPORTANT TREATY WITH THE INDIANS.

From the Detroit Gazette of Oct. 1.

We understand that the Treaty with the Chippewa Indians has been concluded by gov. Cass, for the cession to the United States of a considerable portion of this Territory, including all the country upon the Sagana river and its branches. The boundary of the tract now purchased commences at the present Indian boundary line west of this place, and runs from that point due west sixty miles, thence in a direct line to the head of Thunder Bay river, and down the same to the mouth, which is probably from seventy five to one hundred miles northwest of Sagana Bay.

The treaty has been concluded upon terms equally advantageous to the United States and to the Indians and in a manner so satisfactory to the latter, that we learn their chief speaker, Neshemenondequet, was despatched by the nation to wait for gov. Cass upon this side of the Sagana river, and to inform him that they felt perfectly satisfied with the arrangement which had been made, and very thankful for the attention shewn to them.

Considerable reservations have been made for them; and the means provided for assisting them in agriculture; and there is reason to hope, from the disposition they now manifest that they will become a stationary, industrious and farming people.

This cession, containing more than six millions of acres, is very important to this Territory. The gentlemen who attended the treaty from this place, concur in opinion respecting the quality and situation of the land and the natural advantages of the country. They represent the soil to be of the first quality, heavily timbered with immense forests of su-

gar tree and black walnut timber, and a large part of it equal in every point of view to the Miami and Scioto bottoms in the state of Ohio.

The Sagana is said to be a fine large river navigable many miles from the Sagana Bay for vessels of burthen, and far into the interior of the country for loaded boats. Five considerable streams unite at a place called La-Fourche, to form this river, presenting an almost unexampled instance of a beautiful and highly fertile country being watered in the most bountiful manner.

We anticipate a speedy migration to this tract and a great increase of population and wealth to the Territory.

DIED.

At the River Raisin—Mrs. Harriet Peirce, 20.

MASSACHUSETTS

The Circuit Court of the United States, for the District of Massachusetts, commenced its session at Boston, on Friday last the 15th inst. Judge Storey presiding.

Captain Winson, of the schooner Exeter, who arrived at Duxbury, (Mass.) on the 9th inst. in 8 days from Ocracoke, (N. C.) informs that he boarded the Schr. General Jackson, of New Haven, in lat. 37, 50, long. 73. 03; full of water; spars, sails and rigging gone; no person on board alive; one man dead in the forecabin; she appeared to have been wrecked about 10 or 15 days.

A letter from Isle of May, Aug. 28, received in Boston, says:—"Captain David Newell, of Saybrook, late from Africa, was murdered on board the sloop Syren, in the harbor of Bonavista, by African slaves, who attempted to run away with the vessel, but got her aground on the Island, in getting under way.—*Boston Palladium.*"

DEATHS.

At Boston—Mr Nathan Cook, 41—Mr George Briggs, 19—Mrs Mary Nichols, 35—Mrs Abigail Smink, 84—Mr Joseph Humphrey, 32—Mr Samuel Wilson, 49—Mrs Jerusha Simmons, 47—Hannah Traso—Mr Richard McClenen—Mary Jane Valentine—Mrs Nancy Dillin, 64—Mr Gains Chandler, 23—Miss Harriet B. Porter, 20—Mrs. Mary Renobor—Mr Daniel Eaton, 77.

At Charlestown—Mr George Makepeace, 35.

CONNECTICUT.

On Saturday evening, the 9th inst. as the packet citizen, Penoyer, was on her passage for Norwalk, Conn. a Smack, bound westward, ran her close on board, and rounded to; her boom, in gibing, struck the man at the helm of the Citizen on the temple, with such violence, that, after remaining senseless about twelve hours he expired. The deceased (David Chubb) was highly respected.

An article worthy the attention of Ladies. At the late meeting of the Hartford Agricultural Society, several articles of domestic manufacture were exhibited, of superior workmanship; and among the articles of wearing apparel were two elegant imitations of ladies' Leghorn hats, made by two young ladies, from a grass common in the vicinity of Hartford. They were closely compared (says the editor of the Connecticut Mirror) with the finest Leghorns worn by the ladies in the city of Hartford, and so curiously were they wrought, that one of them at least, was pronounced equal, if not superior, to any

with which it was examined. The material of which they are made, so nearly resembles that of the genuine Leghorns, that it would be difficult, if not impossible to distinguish one from the other.—This grass is commonly known by the name of tickle-mach grass; but not being able to procure a specimen in season, we are unable to give a botanical description of it at this time.—*N. Y. Ev. Post*

DIED,

At Fairfield.—Hon. Jonathan Sturges, suddenly, 80
NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—A Gibraltar paper of the 4th of September states, that the Treaty for the cession of the Floridas has not been ratified by the Spanish government, but referred back to Washington.—It is stated, the American Minister has taken a permanent residence at Madrid, and that a Spanish duke has been appointed envoy extraordinary to the U. States.

The New York Gazette states that the favorable reports of the Board of Health, and the fine weather has induced many to return to the lower part of the city; and we understand that most of the insurance offices will remove this day [the 16th inst.] to Wall-street, and will do business there on the 18th inst.

Halifax papers to the 29th ult. have been received at Boston, which contain a proclamation of the Lieut.-Governor of Prince Island, relating to the late Convention between Great Britain and America, in which it is declared,—“That, if any vessels or subjects of the United States, be found fishing or preparing to fish, within three marine miles of any part of the coasts of the Island; or shall attempt to use any part of the coasts of the Colony, for drying or curing fish, or for other purposes, connected with the fishery—that the most prompt measures will be taken for enforcing a due adherence on their part, to the stipulations contained in the said convention.”

New papers—We have received the first numbers of two new papers, published in the Western district, one printed at Oswego, by Mr Abbey; the other the Western Republican, printed at Bath, Steuben, by E Shepard. They both promise to be valuable auxiliaries in the old republican cause, and afford a flattering indication of the public sentiment in those counties.—*Alb. Arg.*

The Western Canal—It is stated in the Palmyra Register, that the Engineers have commenced the survey of the Northern route of the Grand Canal; that 25,000 men, with a competent number of horses and oxen, are now at work on the middle section; and that it is still believed that this section will be fitted for navigation this fall.

DEATHS.

On Staten Island.—Capt. J. A. Tupper, of fever.

At Poughkeepsie.—The Hon. Matthias B. Tallmadge, of New-York.

At Hinsdale.—Col. David Pierson, 77, formerly of Massachusetts, and an officer of the revolution.

NEW JERSEY.

WOODBURY, N. J. Oct 14.—An important trial came on last Saturday before the honorable Judge Russell, one of the justices of the Supreme Court of this county, between a gentleman from Delaware and a coloured woman, together with a numerous family, whom he claimed as runaway slaves. The result was, the principal seeing what a turn the trial was taking, decamped time enough to save his

distance, as he was closely pursued by the constable. However, four of his colleagues who were not quite as active, were safely lodged in gaol. We forbear saying any more at present, as a report of the trial will appear in our next number.—*Herald.*

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 14.—There was ice this morning of the thickness of a dollar. We mention it as a cheering circumstance for the health of our sister cities.

We have seen letters from Madrid which state that our minister, Mr. Forsythe, in his communications with that court on the subject of the Florida Treaty, had assumed an attitude of the most vigorous character. It is probable, that his dispatches will not be published until the meeting of Congress. In the meantime, the President has full power to make every arrangement to meet any future contingency, which may be expected to grow out of the rejection of the Treaty, by the Spanish government.

MARYLAND.

We are much gratified to perceive, that a complete change has been made in the police of Philadelphia, so far as depended on the votes of the citizens, at the election which has just taken place in that city. The partial and unjust conduct of the men lately in office in Philadelphia, towards Baltimore, has been so flagrant that it has, no doubt, thus roused their own fellow-citizens to visit on them their iniquities, and remove them from offices which it is evident, they were unworthy to fill. We confidently hope, that the same justice will soon be visited on their Board of Health.

There were ten deaths in Baltimore for the 24 hours ending on the morning of the 17th inst. of which 6 were of malignant fever. For the 24 hours ending on the morning of the 18th, there were 11, of which 6 were of malignant fever.

The Baltimore Federal Gazette of the 19th inst. says—“The repeated frosts which have occurred within the last ten nights, some of them so severe as to cause the water in a bucket in the open air to be covered with ice, have produced the effect which has constantly been predicted by all our physicians; not a single new case of fever was reported to the Board of Health of this city for the twenty four hours ending this morning. The progress of the malignant fever on Fell’s Point may therefore be considered as arrested; although several deaths may be expected among those who are yet suffering under the disease.”

NORTH CAROLINA.

RALEIGH, N. C. Oct 15.—The Synod of this State comprehending the Presbyteries of Orange, Concord and Fayetteville, met yesterday week at the Presbyterian Church in this city. The Synod was opened with a sermon by the Rev. Mr. M’iver, (Dr Caldwell, appointed for the purpose, being necessarily absent.) About a dozen Ministers were present, and sermons were preached 3 times a day during its continuance. On Sunday, the Lord’s supper was administered; and in the afternoon of that day, the annual sermon of the Missionary Society was preached by the Rev. Mr Boyce, (Mr Snodgrass not being present,) and a liberal collection made. On Monday morning at sun rise, the Synod adjourned.

OHIO.

Some of the enterprising merchants of Ohio, contemplate sending Steam Boats, with cargoes of Kentucky and Ohio productions, direct to the West In-

dia Islands, particularly Cuba, and to return without touching at New-Orleans.

KENTUCKY.

Daniel Campbell, Esq. of Winthrop, (Kentucky) has raised a *Squash* this season, which girths 6 feet inches, and weighs 103 lbs.—*But this who can?*

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 15. There has been an impression abroad, that natives of Orleans and its vicinity, have been engaged in the piratical depredations that have been committed on our coast.—We have seen all the prisoners, and it is with pleasure we declare, that we did not recognise one that could be taken for a creole of Louisiana. We believe the most of the whites were Italians.

D I E D.

At St. Louis, near New Orleans, of the yellow fever, in the 15th year of his age SAMUEL REIF, second son of Samuel Reif, editor of the Philadelphia Gazette:—a youth of rare attainments and great promise. Under the care of an affectionate uncle, it was contemplated by his parents and friends, that he should make a permanent establishment in that rapidly increasing and valuable country. The fever becoming extremely malignant, particularly to strangers, he left the city of New-Orleans; but, alas, too late. The deleterious poison of the climate had infected him; and in a few short days he fell a victim to its virulence. To his parents and relations it is some consolation, that although he died among strangers, he experienced and received all the offices of kindness and attention which his situation required. But there is a higher consolation to his distressed parents, in the emphatic words of Scripture—

"The Lord giveth, and the Lord taketh away:
"blessed be the name of the Lord."

MISSOURI.

We are informed the Military Expedition on the Missouri, under Colonel Atkinson, will meet the views of the government, and be established for the winter at Council Bluffs, by the 26th of this month.

After leaving a detachment of the 5th Infantry at Fort Armstrong, and a competent force at Prairie du Chien, Colonel Leavenworth went up the Mississippi on the 8th, and arrived at the mouth of St. Peters, near the Falls of St. Anthony, on the 24th of August, with the remainder of his Regiment, where he has established his head quarters; having made all his movements and executed his orders with a promptness and efficiency answering the highest expectations of those best acquainted with his military character.

MAINE.

The Convention to frame a constitution for the District of Maine, met at Portland, last Monday.—Some difficulty is apprehended in deciding on the place for the seat of Government.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

FLOUR INSPECTED.

In the town of Alexandria for one year, commencing on the 12th day of September, 1818, and ending on the 11th day of September, 1819, both inclusive.

Quarter ending 11th December, 1818.

51,335 barrels of flour

2,215 half barrels do.

Quarter ending 11th March, 1819.

46,985 barrels of flour

3,876 half barrels do.

214 barrels Indian meal

Quarter ending 11th June 1819.

49,637 barrels flour

3,666 half barrels do.

86 barrels Indian meal

2 do. rye flour

Quarter ending 11th September, 1819:

23,451 barrels flour

1,590 half barrels do.

The total amount of which is

171,408 barrels flour

11,047 half barrels do

300 barrels Indian meal

2 do rye flour

AMOS ALEXANDER, Flour Inspector

FROM T. MOORE'S NEW MELODIES.

AIR—NORAN KISTA.

Wreath the bowl

With flowers of soul

The brightest wit can find us,

We'll take a flight

Tow'rd's heaven to night,

And leave dull earth behind us.

Should love amid

The wreath be hid,

Which mirth the enchanter brings us,

No danger fear

While wine is near,

We'll drown him if he stings us.

Then wreath the bowl, &c.

'Twas nectar fed

Of old 'tis said,

The Junos, Joves, Apollos;

And man may brew

His nectar too,

The rich receipt's as follows:

Take wine like this,

Let looks of bliss

Around it well be blended,

Then bring Wit's beam

To warm the stream,

And there's your nectar splendid.

To wreath the bowl, &c.

Say why did Time

His glass sublime,

Fill up with sands unsightly,

When wine he knew

Runs brisker through,

And sparkles far more brightly.

Oh! lend it us,

And smiling thus,

The glass in two we'd sever,

Make pleasure glide

In double tide,

And fill both ends forever.

Then wreath the bowl, &c.

BANK UNITED STATES,

October 16, 1819.

Notice is hereby given, that the notes of this bank and its offices, of the denomination of five dollars, will be received and paid on demand, at the bank and its offices respectively, without reference to the place where they may, by their terms, be made payable.

By order of the Board of Directors,

JONATHAN SMITH, Cashier.

Philadelphia, Oct. 16, 1819.

ECCENTRIC BIOGRAPHY.

DIED—Richard Baker, of Westleigh, Somersetshire, England, a small farmer, better known by the name of Conjuror Baker, aged 70, having during far the greater part of his life practised the "Black Art." In noticing the death of a character who for nearly half a century, has been daily and hourly employed in alternately counting the wages of his villainies, and in laughing at the follies of a cheated multitude, it would be no unfit opportunity for taxing the risibilities of our readers, by portraying the deceased knave with all the mirthful embellishments of which his life and occupation are so abundantly susceptible. In common justice, we might for once laugh at him, who has, in so many thousand instances, amused and profited himself by making a jest of others; but his life is too much clogged with the heaviness of a guilty account, to allow one redeeming ray to qualify the lurid aspect of his mortal reckoning. It may surprise the distant reader, whose ears have never been afflicted with the doleful superstitions of the western counties, to be informed, that such was the fame of the deceased wizard, that the educated as well as the uneducated of all classes, were in the habit of resorting to him from all parts of this and the neighbouring counties for the exercise of his cabalistic skill, and on a Sunday, which was a day for his high orgies, vehicles of a superior as well as lowly description were found to bring him an eager throng of votaries. His reputation was universal; and his gains proportionate. The wonders of his art would fill the Alexandria library. Bad crops, lost cattle lost treasure and lost hearts brought their respective sufferers in ceaseless crowds to his door. They were all overlooked, he said; and they overlooked his knavery in their confidence in his skill. He foretold the Southcottonians that the Shiloh would not come, and who but a conjuror would have known this? The tenant of the sterile land was after a careful instruction of the pre-ading star, advised to provide a certain quantity of manure, which being spread over his ground in the form of ram's horns at 12 o'clock precisely on the full moon night would infallibly cause a good crop.—This astonishing prediction has been repeatedly verified!

Strayed stock, and mislaid property has been strangely recovered, by only being well looked after, provided the wise man had only once taken the matter in hand; and many a relenting Phillis who had parted with her Strepson in a huff, has been heard to exclaim on finding him return at the very hour calculated by the conjuror,—that sure Baker and

the devil were in partnership? If to juggling artifices and petty tooleries of this description, the man had limited his imposture, he might have left the world with the simple reputation of a knave; but his avarice led him to delude the victim of disease into a fatal reliance on his affected skill, and very numerous are the instances of this description. Charmed powders and mystic lotions were confided in to the exclusion of rational advice and proper remedies, and the death of the old and young has been the consequent penalty of such deplorable imbecility. A child last week died at Wellington a martyr to its mother's folly of this nature. She consulted the heartless villain and was assured the infant was "overlooked." Some powders were given to her, accompanied with the slang verbosity of his craft, which the little sufferer was compelled to swallow, notwithstanding the mother declared that it made her heart bleed to see the agonies of her child while taking the dose. The consequence was as we have stated; and thus the guilt of a cold blooded murderer, is superadded to the atrocious which have marked the career of this miscreant through life. His habits were those of an unsocial drunkard; but his necromancy, notwithstanding the expence of his selfish indulgence, has enabled him to leave some property.

A RELIGIOUS MISSION.

will shortly sail from Boston in the Thaddeus, Capt. Blanchard, for the Sandwich islands. It is composed of Messrs. Bingham and Thurston, ordained missionaries; Mr. Chamberlain, farmer; Dr. Holman, practising physician; Mr. Loomis, printer; Messrs. Whitney and Ruggles, teachers or schoolmasters. All these gentlemen are married, and their wives accompany them. Mr Chamberlain has five children who also go. This mission sails under the patronage of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. Besides the persons mentioned, four native youths return to their own country by the same conveyance, viz: George Tamoree, Thomas Hopoo, John Honoree, and William Tennoe; these young men are bright and promising, they have been several years at the foreign mission school in Cornwall, Conn. where they have received a competent education at the expense of the Board, and go out qualified to instruct their countrymen. All the members of the Mission Family are now in town preparing for their voyage. The vessel lies at May's or Union wharf, North end. We understand that the many and great benevolent objects of the Board, will demand not less than 40,000 dollars the present year.

IDEA OF MEXICAN WEALTH.

From the travels of Humboldt.

This traveller affirms that the riches of Mexico are infinitely superior to those of Peru. I know of no Peruvian family (says he) in the possession of a fixed and certain revenue of 130,000 francs (\$26,000)—But in Mexico there are individuals who possess no mines and whose revenue amounts to a million of francs (\$200,000)—The family of the Count de la Valenciano possesses alone on the ridge of the Andes a property worth 25,000,000 of francs (\$5,000,000) without including the mine of Valenciano, which yields one year with another a net revenue of 1,500,000 livres (\$240,000).

The Count de Regia built at his own expense two vessels of the largest size, worth \$600,000, and presented them to the King of Spain.

The family of Fagoaga, well known for its beneficence, intelligence and zeal for the public good, exhibits the example of the greatest wealth which was ever derived from a mine. A single vein which the Marquis of Fagoaga possesses in the district of Sombredath, left in five or six months, all charges deducted, a net profit of \$4,000,000.

The European reader will be still more astonished, when I inform him of the extraordinary fact that this family lent about the year 1800 a sum of more than three millions and a half of francs (\$700,000) without interest, to a friend whose fortune they believed would be made by it in a solid manner.

To complete the view of the immense wealth centered in the hands of a few individuals in Mexico, it is only necessary to add that, amongst instances of individual opulence, nine clergymen, only, possess an annual income, collectively, of \$539,000. A sum almost equal to the whole expenses of the civil government of the United States.

[From the Journal of gen. Pike.]

"I had the curiosity to visit a silver mine, (says Mr. Pike,) and endeavored to get the Spanish officers to accompany me, but always found them backward in those visits, deferring them to some future time. Attended by my friend Dr. Robinson, I went one day through many of the furnaces near Chihuahua, and observed the manner which was pursued to analyze the mineral and extract the metal.—Learnt that the ore was brought in bags upon mules from the mine to the furnace then ground or pounded into small pieces not larger than a nut and precipitated into water in a sieve, which permitted the smaller particles, in the course of several progressive operations, to escape into a tub.—From the particles which remained at the bottom of the tub, after it had been purified of the earthly particles, there was a proportion of metal extracted by a nicer process; but the larger parts were put into a furnace, similar to our iron furnaces; and when in a state of fusion was let out into a bed of sand prepared for it. In this bed the melted silver was formed into bars, about the size of our pig iron; averaging in value two thousand five hundred dollars each.

The gold was cast into a mould, something like a bowl, and stamped by the kings' assayers with its value; generally amounting to 8 or 10,000 dollars.

These bars of gold and silver are received into the king's treasury in payment; and have a currency through the country. But many of the owners of mines, having no use for their money, pile away their bars of gold and silver in their cellars; where

it remains for their posterity of no service to themselves or the world."

The annual product of all the mines is immense; amounting to the astonishing sum of \$14,000,000 in gold, and \$50,000,000 in silver: the king's part of which is \$12,000,000.

Yet, notwithstanding this abundance of the precious metals, the necessities of life, owing to the fertility of the soil and the deliciousness of the climate, are cheaper than in any part of the U. States. For instance:

Flour by the cwt.	-	-	\$5
Salt by the mule load,	-	-	3
Sheep each	-	-	1
Bees each,	-	-	5
Delicious wine by the bbl.	-	-	15
Horses each,	-	-	11
Mules each,	-	-	30

The price of all kind of labor is excessively high; land very cheap, large districts being uninhabited.

Among the military the following is the annual pay of the respective grades, from a private to a colonel.

Private,	-	-	\$288
Corporal	-	-	300
Sergeant	-	-	350
Ensign	-	-	800
2d Lieut.	-	-	1,000
1st Lieut.	-	-	1,500
Captain,	-	-	2,400
Major	-	-	3,000
Lieut. Colonel,	-	-	4,000
Colonel	-	-	4,500

POSTSCRIPT.

NEW-HAVEN, Oct. 19.—The ship Fanny, Capt. Williams, in a short passage from Cadiz, bound to New-York, put into this harbour on Sunday. Capt. W. has dispatches for government, from our minister at Madrid, and yesterday proceeded by land to New-York. The only information we have been able to gather from this arrival is, that Mr. Forsythe will remain at Madrid till further instructions shall have been received from the President; that the Spanish King did not in fact refuse to ratify the treaty for ceding the Floridas; but suffered the time limited for that purpose to elapse, with an expectation that the United States would consequently avail herself of the Floridas by immediate occupation; that Ferdinand was induced to this passive measure, in consequence of the interference of the British Government, which had put in its claim for the cession of the island of Cuba, or for some other equivalent, as an offset to the proposed cession to the U. States.

In New-Jersey, the General Election, which has just taken place, has resulted in the increase of the Republican majority in the Legislature. We perceive that Mr. Kinsey, a member of the last Congress, is elected to the Assembly from the county in which he lives.

THE NATIONAL REGISTER

Is published every Saturday, at the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, and each number contains sixteen pages, large octavo, in small but very legible type. It makes two volumes in the year, and every volume is accompanied with a copious index. Seven volumes are already printed, and the eighth will be completed on the first day of Jan'y next. The price is five dollars per annum, payable in advance.